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sub B 7 ²⁸
27. (Amended) The system of claim 26 wherein the server provides enhanced functionality by outputting information to the client to synchronize the client data.

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sub B 7 ²⁹
28. (Added) (Please add claims 28 and 29 as follows:) The computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions of claim 18 wherein providing the state information includes attaching the state information to a personalized web page generated at the server for the client.

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29. (Added) The computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions of claim 16 wherein redirecting the client to another web page includes redirecting the client to a logon page.

REMARKS

The Office action of June 19, 2002 has been carefully considered. Applicants thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 10 and 11 contain allowable subject matter, and in general for the thoroughness of the Office action. In the Office action, the Abstract was objected to as being over 150 words in length, and claim 19 was objected to as having two instances thereof presented for examination. Further, claims 1-6, 8, 9, 12-20 and 22-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Reiche, U.S. Patent No. 6,092,196 (hereinafter Reiche). Claims 7, 19 and 21 were rejected under 35

U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reiche in view of Official Notice taken by the Examiner.

By the present amendment, the specification has been amended to correct minor typographical /grammatical-type errors, and to submit a revised Abstract. Also, a proposal to correct FIG. 5 has been made, as blocks 500 and 502 contained a spelling error. Applicants accordingly herewith submit a proposed, corrected FIG. 5 with changes marked in red ink for approval by the Examiner. Formal drawings that incorporate these corrections will be submitted in a separate cover letter, upon approval by the Examiner. Applicants submit that no new matter is added by these amendments and corrections. Further, both instances of claim 19 have been canceled and were added back, essentially as new claims 28 and 29, while claims 1-3, 7-9, 15-18, 20-22, 24, 25 and 27 have been amended. Applicants submit that the amendments were for purposes of clarification, and not for reasons related to patentability. The rejections are traversed in view of the following remarks, and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The present invention is generally directed towards informing a generally-accessible web site that a particular application program, with which that web site has a special relationship, is hosting the browser through which that site is being accessed. To this end, instead of navigating directly to the web site directly like other clients that are not running the application program, the client application program intentionally instructs the browser to go to a special, hidden web site that essentially only that client application program knows about. The hidden web site sets a special cookie on the client machine and redirects the client browser to the generally-accessible web site. At the web site, the server gets the client's special cookie from the client browser, and thereby knows that this client is actually

running the application program, and that the browser is being hosted by it. With this knowledge, the server treats the client differently from other clients that are not running the application program. For example, because the server knows the application program is present at the client, the server may synchronize the application program's local data with data maintained at the server. Note that the above description is for informational purposes only, and should not be used to interpret the claims, which are discussed below.

In contrast to the present invention, Reiche's client browser-to-server operations are entirely different. In Reiche, the client browser originally and directly requests the URL of a customer HTTP server 126 that the client needs to access. Reiche, column 8, lines 47-49; column 10, lines 65-66. From there, all visitors are redirected by the server to various other sites to accumulate authentication data, depending on the authentication data that each client already has as each request is made. Thus, in Reiche, the redirection is from the ultimate site desired to various authentication-related sites, and then back, whereas in the present invention the initial request is first to a hidden site, but only for certain visitors that know about the hidden site. In other words, Reiche's redirection operates backwards with respect to the present invention, as Reiche discloses a browser accessing a site which then redirects to a "hidden" site, whereas the present invention teaches the application requesting access to the hidden site, which then redirects the client browser to the generally-accessible site.

Further, the very purpose of Reiche is significantly different from that claimed. In Reiche, the credentials / authentication data identify a *user* to the desired web site for security purposes, whereas the present invention informs the web site of the presence of an *application program* that is hosting a browser component, independent of any user, (although authentication also may be performed in conjunction with the present invention),

to obtain enhanced server functionality. Indeed, Reiche is silent as to informing a site about a particular host application program, let alone in the recited manner in which the hosting application program distinguishes itself from other visitors to the site.

As a result of these differences, Reiche also fails to even consider (let alone disclose or suggest) having a visited site's server behave differently for different programs. In contrast to Reiche, the present invention essentially claims that the detected presence of a particular application program (hosting the browser) causes a server to operate with enhanced functionality for that visitor (e.g., claim 25), such as to provide data from the server directed to that application program (e.g., claim 1 and 16). For example, when the server detects the presence of the application program, the server can synchronize data at the server with the program's local data (claim 27).

In sum, Reiche, fails to disclose or suggest 1) an application program requesting navigation (via a hosted browser) to a hidden web site, 2) informing a web site of the application program's presence via that visit to the hidden web site, and/or 3) different server behavior based on that application program's presence. Such subject matter is recited in each of the claims. However, by law, in order to support an anticipation rejection, the Office action is required to show that each and every element of the claimed invention is disclosed in a single reference, and that each element is arranged as in the claim. Reiche clearly fails these requirements, and as a result, the rejections are improper as a matter of law. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of pending claims 1-6, 8, 9, 12-20 and 22-27 based on Reiche is respectfully requested.

Applicants also dispute the Office action's contention that "claims 25-27 do not teach or define limitations over claims 1-5, 9, 12-20 and 22-24." Applicants submit that each claim should be interpreted based on its own claim language.

Turning to the §103(a) rejections of claims 7, 19 and 21 based on Reiche, and Official Notice taken by the Examiner, applicants submit that these rejections are also improper as a matter of law. By law, in order to establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). In addition, "all words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

As discussed above, Reiche fails to disclose, suggest or provide any motivation for many of the claim limitations, including, for example, an application program that requests navigation via a hosted browser to a hidden web site, so as to ultimately inform another web site of the application's presence, and/or different server behavior based on that application program's detected presence. In fact, in the present case, it is clearly evident that the Office action's rejections of claims 7, 19 and 21 can only be based upon impermissible hindsight gleaned from applicants' own teachings, because as discussed above, Reiche is entirely silent with respect to many of the claim limitations, and their recited arrangement.

For at least these reasons, claims 7, 19 and 21 are patentable over the prior art of record as a matter of law, regardless of whether Official Notice is supportable. Applicants thus request that the §103(a) rejections be withdrawn, or if the rejections are maintained, challenge the Official Notice, and request that a reference be provided in

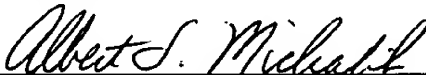
support of the Official Notice statement, as well as a fair showing of why the reference would motivate one skilled in the art to combine with or modify Reiche to achieve the claimed subject matter.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-18 and 20-29 are patentable over the prior art of record, and that the application is good and proper form for allowance. A favorable action on the part of the Examiner is earnestly solicited.

If in the opinion of the Examiner a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (425) 836-3030.

Respectfully submitted,



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